

## OLD QUESTIONS SEEN AS CONFERENCE PERIL

London 'Times' Warns British That Concessions Are Inevitable.

## MUST YIELD CONTROL

Taint of Governmental Participation Needed to Pacify U. S.

## ADVOCATES 'OPEN DOOR'

Only Policy That Will Make for World Peace, Says Article.

LONDON, Nov. 5 (Saturday).—One danger to a final and satisfactory agreement at the approaching Washington conference lies in the present conflict of British and American interests in oil questions, says an article in the London Times this morning.

"It may fairly be advanced," says the article, "if Great Britain is not prepared to make concessions on this vital question the conference is likely to break down."

The writer advocates abandonment by the British Government "of their present policy of participation in oil production and supply," and adds that if the British Government "renounces its control of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and produces evidence of its complete dissociation from active participation in the oil industry it can justly demand, whether in California or the Philippines, continuance of America's old and sound policy of the 'open door.' It is the only policy that will make for the world's peace."

"Granted the conference has a better chance for success with a limited, definite agenda, it is yet necessary that the public, as well as the representatives of this country in Washington, should fully realize while limitation of naval armaments must find first place in the agenda, that question cannot be satisfactorily settled without a complete understanding between America and Great Britain on the international aspects of oil production and supply."

"It cannot be denied that in the operations of certain oil companies there is the taint of British Government control. That is the real cause of the bad feeling that exists between America and Great Britain on the oil question, and that is why the anxiety of the British Admiralty for the security of oil supplies for the British fleet in time of war, which at once is reasonable and genuine, has come into conflict with the equally reasonable and genuine anxiety of this American oil men as to the future profits and prospects in the oil business in time of peace."

"We know that Great Britain does not, in fact, dominate the oil situation and does not as an empire hold ideas of aggression against other nations. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company and the Shell-Royal Dutch group carry the taint of British Government participation, and where these commercial concerns have pushed their activities forward in competition with the Standard Oil Company, the 'hundred per cent' American sees signs of British 'preparation' for a future naval war."

The article brands as a fallacy "the axiom, so generally accepted, that oil supplies are the ultimate basis of naval efficiency," adding that oil power depends upon sea power, not every big nation except America, "which is in the unique position of being, if not actually at present, yet potentially, self-supporting in oil."

It asserts that the industrial and commercial control of oil fields without wartime military or naval command is futile because of the necessity of transportation. It declares further that sound, commercial and economic reasons justify a change in the British policy on account of the expense involved.

## HOUGHTON STRONGLY BACKED FOR BERLIN

Naming of Ambassador Waiting Word From Germany.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.  
Appointment of Representative A. B. Houghton of Corning, N. Y., as Ambassador to Germany, was announced today by the State Department. He is strongly backed for the place and is regarded as in every way fitted for it.

No statement can be made by the White House in regard to the matter, however, until further word is received from Germany that Mr. Houghton is acceptable.

The entire New York delegation has insisted that New York have an Ambassador and have agreed on Mr. Houghton as their candidate and upon Berlin as the place.

## WORLD'S WHEAT CROP ABOVE 1920 FIGURES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Total wheat production this year of the twenty-nine leading wheat growing countries of the world, excluding Russia, reached 2,852,825,000 bushels, or approximately 190,000,000 bushels more than in 1920, according to latest available estimates reported today by the Department of Agriculture.

The department reported generally favorable conditions in the Northern Hemisphere for winter wheat sowing. The entire New York delegation has insisted that New York have an Ambassador and have agreed on Mr. Houghton as their candidate and upon Berlin as the place.

In Argentina spring planting was said to have been seriously delayed by insufficient moisture, with the result that the 1921-1922 acreage would be approximately a million acres short of the 14,947,000 acres planted last season.

Favorable sowing conditions and prospects for a normal acreage in India and South Africa were reported, while the condition of the wheat crop in China was said to be generally disappointing, with prospects of being below average in volume.

## Sleeper Berth Too Hot for Foch's Wildcat

By a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—One member of Marshal Foch's party, softer of heart than the others, decided last night that Theodore, the wildcat given to the Marshal by the Montana delegation to the American Legion convention, was getting a cold. It was chilly and the cat occupied a very small box in the baggage car. This legionnaire concluded that one way to make the wildcat acquainted with the advantages of civilization was to take Theodore to bed with him.

He coaxed the sorrel feline out of its box and, taking a firm grip upon the creature's neck, jumped into his heavily blanketed berth.

If you can conjure up a picture of both the Belleau Woods and the Montfaucon engagement being staged simultaneously in town hall you will have a hint of what happened.

Theodore is back in his tiny box to-night licking his chops and pawing at the shreds that still cling to his whiskers.

## ADVISORY BOARD TO STUDY U. S. AIMS

Hughes Summons Committee to Meet Three Days Before Conference.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The advisory committee of twenty-one selected by President Harding to act with the American Big Four at the armament conference will be assembled in Washington three days in advance of the conference opening to give its opinion on the first steps of policy to be taken by this Government.

A call for a meeting of the committee on next Wednesday, November 9, was issued today by Secretary Hughes, and at the same time it was revealed that high officials expect the committee members to play an influential part in shaping the Government's course from the beginning to the end of the negotiations.

It is assumed that at the first meeting the committee will be advised fully of the plan for armament reduction drawn up by the four principal delegates and invited to make suggestions on every pertinent subject. As the negotiations develop it is expected by American officials that the committee body will be asked to give its verdict on every point of major importance.

"Action agency" was the way the committee was described in high official circles today to illustrate the extent to which it will function in reflecting public opinion on the problems that come before the conference. It was indicated that some questions might be submitted directly to it for study before being considered at all by the committee or advisors would be asked by the principal delegates to render opinions on details.

Although the committee members, unlike the four principals, will have no diplomatic standing, a special commission for each was signed today by President Harding, authorizing them to "advise and assist" in shaping the American policy. They are, however, given no power of negotiation like that which goes with the rank of Ambassador conferred by the President on Secretary Hughes and the other members of the big four.

## HILL HOPES FOR FRANK ARMAMENT DISCUSSION

Diplomat Says Nations Are in Mood for Peace.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, who returned yesterday by the Holland-America line, Rotterdam, said he knew nothing of rumor that he might be reappointed to his old post. He said he believed the nations of the world were in fit mood for the right path at the peace conference for the limitations of armaments.

Dr. Hill intimated that there had been too much of a tendency to criticize the delegations and hoped that the Japanese would not be treated with undue severity. America should have an open mind and assume that all delegates are on the level, he said. He thought the tangle in the Pacific would be untangled and the problem solved peacefully.

## NORTHCLIFFE CHIDES JAPANESE AS CRITICS

But Excuses Youth of Nation for Infringing Ethics.

TOKYO, Nov. 4.—Lord Northcliffe, who was the guest last night of Japanese newspaper men at dinner, said in addressing them that he had observed the Japanese as a nation were inclined to be too critical of the doings of other nations.

He thought perhaps this was because Japan was a young nation, and youth was likely to be critical. He had read on his newspapers, he said, that it was not right to criticize others while there was so much at home deserving of criticism.

## AUTOMOBILE DEALER KILLED.

UTICA, Nov. 4.—Henry J. Wetthey, automobile dealer of Rochester, died in a Utica hospital as a result of injuries received when an automobile in which he was riding was struck by a truck of L. Lindner and two prisoners, Harry Dye and Louis Cuparo, skidded on the State Road and overturned six miles east of the city last night.

The detective had his shoulder broken but the prisoners escaped injury.

## HANGED AFTER ARMY TRIAL.

BEAUMONT, Tex., Nov. 4.—Dr. E. T. Miller, who was one of the surgeons attending the seven-year-old French girl attacked by an American negro soldier near La Rochelle Hospital in France in December, 1913, said today that the war was tried by court martial and hanged.

He declared this was the only crime that happened in the La Rochelle case that he knew anything about and that he never heard of instances of unjust treatment of American soldiers.

FLORIDA PRICE BREAKS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 4.—For the first time in more than five years a four-day, following a break in yesterday's wheat market, a large mill reduced its price 15 cents on faro and oats, making its quotation \$6.30 a barrel when sold in car lots in ninety-eight pound cotton sacks. The range here today was \$6.30 @ 7.

## FOCH PLACES STONE FROM BED OF MARNE

Leading Figure at Dedication of Legion Memorial in Indianapolis.

## VIEWS 'BEST' PARADE

300,000 Watch World War Veterans and Guardsmen in Review.

## PLANTS ELMI; HAS DEGREE

Marshal Watches Special Automobile Race and Then Departs for Chicago.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ON BOARD MARSHAL FOCH'S SPECIAL TRAIN EN ROUTE FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Before Marshal Foch left Indianapolis to-night for Chicago he was told that among the many things he did during a day that for activity would make a candidate for Alderman seem like a paralytic, was to stand on the precise spot where the late Benjamin Harrison invented front porch campaigns.

It was explained to the French soldier that Benjamin Harrison became President of the United States as a result. The Marshal seemed interested and that pleased Indianapolis enormously, inasmuch as one is born into politics in this Hoosier region and virtually every one begins running for office at the sophisticated age of six.

Marshal Foch occupied the spot where front porch campaigns were born to smack with a special trowel a boulder fetched all the way from the bed of the River Marne in front of Chateau-Thierry to become the chief stone of the corner of the huge memorial that Indiana is about to raise in memory of the men and boys and women who went to France and didn't come back.

This dedication and a parade (by far the best from a military standpoint that the Marshal has seen in America) were the most remarkable incidents in a day that, to repeat, merely added to the sturdy Gascon's often expressed amazement at the headlong, pell mell manner we have of doing something that we enjoy.

Virtually everybody in Indianapolis joined in the celebration. It is estimated that 300,000 persons managed to cram themselves behind the ropes that lined the streets through which the parade passed.

## FAREWELL AT TABERNACLE.

Even this municipal campaign to culminate in the election of a Mayor next Tuesday suffered a relapse, for they took the Marshal to the new Howard Cadle Tabernacle to-night and staged a hall and farewell reception that made a political meeting a sad thing to contemplate. The tabernacle, remarkable for a number of things, not in the least of which is the fact that Howard Cadle used to be janitor up in the State House and now can afford to give to the city of Indianapolis \$250,000, will hold about 12,000 persons. About twice that many tried to get inside to-night and made a complete failure of it.

And yet, even after the parade, the Mayor, who is still running for Mayor, quit calling his enemies names in public during the day. He did not take an officially prominent part in the celebration, inasmuch as they hadn't put him on any of the committees and he corralled the newspaper men and made them a private speech to take the night except motion pictures.

There was the usual reception committee at the station, with Gov. Warren T. McCray at its head. The Marshal was taken up to the Claypool Hotel, and introduced to representatives of the populace. The latter stood out in the street cheering. The black horse troop from the Military Academy pranced back and forth in the square. The pride of Indianapolis, the American Legion Band, discoursed the national airs of France and America, and it is but fair to say that Indianapolis' pride has not been misplaced, for this band is good.

## Seen Motor Race.

At the start Indianapolis' multitude of factory whistles were open wide and roaring. Nineteen times the 1901 canon at the State Capitol boomed and then the visitor went to the far famed speedway to see a special two-day race. The automobile race that Eddie Hearne won with his Deussenberg that he had driven in the Grand Prix race at Le Mans last year, here was luncheon at the country club, at which former Vice President Marshall was prominent and where, instead of speeches, there was the planting of an elm tree by the late President. The tree commemorates the sacrifice made in France by soldiers who were members of the club. And then back to the centre of town, through long lines of screaming children bravely arrayed in the tri-colored hats.

The parade was by way of being a preliminary to the dedication of the war memorial in University Park. The sixth United States Infantry from Fort Benjamin Harrison led the way and behind came 3,700 National Guardsmen determined that the regulars should not overshadow them at close order marching.

The American Legion Overseas League turned out in large numbers and the war nurses hiked in the formation of a red cross.

## Altar From Battle Field.

The altar used at the dedication was a section of a pillar from a church in Chateau-Thierry, a trophy fetched home by Indiana's contribution to the Rain-forest. The altar was placed on a boulder that became the cornerstone of the monument. The altar was a portion of a bridge that spanned the Marne and which the doughboys crossed despite the fact Germans dynamited it as they fled. When it is finished this memorial will consist of a great plaza and building, to be turned over to the American Legion, under whose auspices the Marshal is making this tour.

At 6 o'clock there was a semi-formal dinner to the Marshal in the Claypool Hotel and taken up to the Howard Cadle Tabernacle. There Gov. McCray, Mayor Charles W. Jewett and the Marshal spoke and prayers were offered by Mr. Francis H. Giviani and the Rev. S. L. Martin, department chaplain of the American Legion. The Marshal was made a companion in the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.

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## JUST AND LASTING PEACE UNION WAY TO END WARS, SAYS FOCH

By a Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—The first utterance made by Marshal Foch upon war or peace since his arrival in this country came from him to-night at a dinner given in his honor by the citizens of this city in the Hotel Claypool. He said:

War is an abominable atrocity made and waged with peace in mind. I have seen millions of young men, the youth of the world, fall in France. France did not want war in 1914. No one wants it now. We all want peace. We must have peace. To maintain peace we should endeavor, if we truly desire it, to form a union for a just and a lasting peace. There is but one formula for such a peace and it must be founded on that unity formed by war—a unity for justice and peace.

## CLEARING THE WAY FOR LLOYD GEORGE

Austen Chamberlain Says Premier Will Go to Washington Before Long.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Copyright, 1921, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
London, Nov. 4.

With Austen Chamberlain, Government spokesman in the House of Commons, announcing that Mr. Lloyd George would go to Washington "before long," and with the House unanimously adopting the motion presented by labor members "warmly approving" the approach of Washington conference on limitation of armaments and Far Eastern problems, after a long discussion in which numerous speakers supported the resolution and voiced hopes of the conference's success, the Premier's presence in Washington came a step nearer.

British opinion is unanimous for seeking a settlement of the Pacific Ocean problems and for an arrangement for cooperation with a future war, of which England is so much in need, recent outbreak of blood and treasure. It was indicated in the discussion which followed the introduction of a resolution, fathered by John Robert Clynes, J. H. Thomas, Arthur Henderson, Stephen Walsh and Thomas Shaw, all of them labor leaders, saying:

"That this house warmly approves of the meeting of the international conference at Washington, and trusts that a supreme effort will be made to arrive at such measures of agreement as will secure a substantial and progressive reduction of the crushing burden of armaments."

The House officially voiced that desire and the vote amounts well to a mandate to the British delegation in Washington.

A significant feature of that mandate is that officially England is still loyal to the League of Nations. But every word said at Westminster today seemed to admit that with definite results accomplished at Washington it would be British or other member States might have to make a complete change of heart.

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## THRONGS TO HONOR UNKNOWN SOLDIER

Hotels and Railroads Prepare for Pressure Equal to Inaugurations.

## SPECTACLE PROMISED

Procession to Arlington Cemetery Will Be Most Imposing Feature.

## NOTABLES WILL ATTEND

Armistice Day Will Witness Gathering of Foremost Men of All Nations.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.  
Tremendous crowds are expected to come to Washington the last of next week for the burial of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery and the opening of the conference on the limitation of armaments. The advance guard of the throng already is in the city but the great influx is anticipated for Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week.

Information received by the railroad companies makes it certain that the series of events will be considered one of the most important of the year to date and that it is not greater than the usual inauguration ceremonies.

The most spectacular from the public point of view of all the events will be that of November 11 on the occasion of the burial of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington. This will provide something specific for the public eye, a funeral procession that will be spectacular. The crowd intends, of course, to remain over to see what can be seen of the opening of the conference on the following day. In this, however, it is to be disappointed, for there will be nothing of the spectacular at least so far as the public is concerned. Groups of foreign dignitaries may be seen in passing automobiles, but little more.

Some hotel reservations for the period have been made far in advance and there is every indication that those who have not already made reservations will have to sleep in the parks. For the most part, however, hotel rates have not increased. The fact that the staffs of the various delegations are housed in the different hotels also has been a contributing feature in making accommodations at a premium. The staffs in most instances are numerically large, which occupies the entire car and out of the ceremonies of Armistice Day at noon at Arlington Cemetery. The coffin bearing the body of the Unknown Soldier will arrive at the cemetery just before that time. The services will take place in the amphitheatre and there are limited accommodations for the crowd. It is expected that the cemetery itself, which occupies the entire car and out of the time belonged to Robert E. Lee, will be filled to capacity.

When the services there are at an end the throng will have another chance to see the distinguished visitors from the President and Mrs. Harding. In the afternoon, will hold a formal reception at the White House. The delegations may be seen passing in and out of the gates to the grounds of the Executive Mansion.

The police believe that the first few days of the conference will attract the largest crowds, but they anticipate a constant flow of sightseers throughout the time the sessions are in progress. Persons who find the opportunity of visiting Washington during the time of the meeting are expected to do it, but the throng in the ordinary sense is expected at the start.

## ROME'S BIGGEST CROWD AT BURIAL OF UNKNOWN

Official Thanks to New York Sent by Bonomi.

ROME, Nov. 4.—Italy's unknown soldier found final rest in the Eternal City in the Vittoriano monument. "The Altar of the Country," exactly under the allegorical figure representing Rome, King Victor Emmanuel and the royal family, were the chief mourners in the solemn ceremony, which was deeply impressive because of the presence of large numbers of widows, orphans, mothers and blind and mutilated men of the war.

The United States was represented by Ambassador Child and naval and military attaches, including Major-General March, who had the green cord recently bestowed on him by the King.

The throng clamoring to view the ceremonies was the largest ever assembled in Rome. All streets leading to the route of parade had been filled with people since 7 o'clock in the morning. More than 6,000 battle flags were carried in the line.

Prime Minister Bonomi and Minister of War Gasparotto sent despatches to Vittorio Rolandi Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States, and Gen. Armando Diaz, Italian commander in chief who is visiting in America, a cablegram asking them to extend to the people of New York today the thanks of the Italian people and army for participating in exercises in honor of the Italian unknown soldier.

## Give Your Refrigerator a Chance

This is the open season for cranberry jelly, gelatines and all sorts of table delicacies that have to be made hot and then put into the refrigerator to be made firm, cold and delicious. Let them cool first—so that there is no danger of raising the temperature of the refrigerator, and in consequence raising your ice bills. Properly treated, a good refrigerator saves ice.

Knickerbocker Ice costs but 3-5 of a cent a pound (in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx), a fraction more in the suburbs where the long haul adds a trifle to the price.

## Knickerbocker ICE COMPANY

Representations were made to the United States by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, September 23, to the effect that British nationals were unduly detained at Ellis Island and subjected to ill treatment. These were made the subject of investigation by the State Department and of advice to Ambassador Harvey at London.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Complete inquiry is being conducted at the instance of the State Department into alleged hardships suffered by British subjects at Ellis Island, to the end that difficulties encountered through administration of immigration laws may be reduced to a minimum.

This was learned today in connection with statements made yesterday in the House of Commons by Cecil Harcourt, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that "repeated representations made to the United States Government have, I regret to say, had no tangible result."

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## AM JUST A BUDDIE, PERSHING TELLS MEN

Speaks to Veterans of 30th Division at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 4.—"I hope you will think of me as a buddy and comrade rather than anything else; that would please me most," said Gen. Pershing in talking to Thirtieth Division veterans at their reunion here today.

While at the Hermitage, former home of Andrew Jackson, Gen. Pershing received as a gift a hickory walking stick made from a tree planted by the former President. The General returned the gift to the Ladies' Hermitage Association by planting a hickory tree near the tomb of "Old Hickory."

## DUTCH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR PARLEY

Headed by Dr. van Karnebeck, President of League of Nations.

Holland's eagerness to participate in any international effort to limit armament and otherwise to safeguard the peace of the world was emphasized yesterday by her Foreign Minister, Jonkheer Dr. H. A. van Karnebeck, who is also president of the League of Nations. The distinguished European statesman comes as the head of the delegation sent by the Netherlands to the forthcoming conference on limitation of armament and settlement of Pacific questions.

The delegation is made up of Dr. van Karnebeck, Dr. F. Baetjens van Blokdland, chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs in the Foreign Office of his country, and formerly Dutch Minister to China; Dr. E. Moresco, vice-president of the Netherlands Indian Council; Dr. A. W. J. Tjarda van Starkenborgh, secretary of the delegation, and Dr. W. De Beaufort, a former attaché of the Dutch Legation at Washington. In all, the party numbers about twenty persons.

Arriving on the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, the delegation was greeted aboard the ship by a special committee, including Major-General Robert Lee Bullard for the army and Commander E. C. S. Parker for the navy. The party remained on the liner until she reached her pier at Hoboken, whence the members were transferred to Pier A for the formal reception, in which Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn, Dutch Minister to the United States, took part. A small crowd witnessed the arrival. Grover A. Whalen, who was to represent the Mayor, was delayed and failed to arrive on time.

At Pier A the visitors and their attaches were loaded into motor cars and taken in leisurely sightseeing style to the Ritz-Carlton, where they are stopping while New York is in session.

Dr. van Karnebeck, like other visitors from abroad, is very reticent as to commenting on any particular questions or problems to be taken up by the conference. He says, however, that the Dutch people are desirous of seeing some stable arrangement made, and that he has high hopes of the outcome. His statement was as follows:

"I am greatly gratified to find myself on the American shore. It has long been my desire to visit your wonderful country and to see in their own surroundings the great American people among whom I am happy to count already many good friends. Personally I fully share the warm feeling of the Dutch people for these United States, with whom we proudly remember our intimate historical ties, such as those we celebrated last year on the occasion of the tercentenary of the Pilgrim Fathers' great adventure, and those now being celebrated in connection with the name of Hudson and New Amsterdam."

"We look up to America as a country capable of energetic action and guided by wholesome and generous thoughts. I hope the conference will lead to fruitful results which will make the world in general greatly indebted to America's initiative; and as representative of the Dutch nation, which is interested in the questions regarding the Pacific on account of its colonial empire and the 5,000,000 people who live there under royal allegiance to her gracious Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, I have the privilege to convey to these shores the assurance not only of Holland's friendship but also of its wholehearted cooperation toward the peaceful ends to be attained."

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